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TERMS.

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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1849.

strike out, and insert, is indivisible.

COUNTY COURTS.

"Which court shall be holden by said judge, except at such times as may be prescribed by law, at which the county levy is to be laid; debts upon the county contracted, or roads opened or established, altered or discontinued, in which case a majority of the justices in commission in each county, shall be associated with the presiding judge, for the transaction of such business, under such rules and regulations as the general assembly may direct."

Mr. JAMES called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the substitute, and they were the following the proposition as much ability as we have. If we constitute all the patriotism, when we are gone, woe will come on the country. I would be willing to adopt the proposition of the gentleman from Bourbon—just say there shall be a county court and leave the whole arrangement of it to the legislature, or I would take the proposition of the gentleman from Green.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is said that to win the world's esteem we must walk side by side with it, and yield to its caprices. I am willing to yield to the report of the committee, but I cannot help thinking of the case of a witness, who was

was dressed. He saw the hog hanging up with linger, Charles Chambers, James S. Chrisman, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, Milford Elliott. Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, Thomas J. Googh, Ninian E. Gray, Thomas J. Hood, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Lackey, Elijah F. Nuttall, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, William R. Thompson, Lobe L. Thompson, Lobe L

Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, John H. McHenry, Thomas P. Moore, John D. the fees from twelve and a half cents to twenty Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Hen- five, and upwards. ry B. Pollard, William Preston, John T. Robin-

So the amendment was rejected.

The question again recurred on the amendferable to any of them.

Mr. BRISTOW. Much of the discussion that
Mr. BRISTOW.

and being taken, they were yeas 18, nays 63,

Chambers, James S. Chrisman. Beverly L. All will have to obtain their offices under the Clarke, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, new constitution, and all offices will be open to Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, Archibald Dixon, be contended for. C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Thomas W. Lisle, William B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, William C. Marshall. Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, John H. McHenry, Thomas P. Moore, John D. legislature may call a court to do this. As to

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROWN moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the convention had stricken out the portion of the section relating to the associated the section relating to the associated the section relating to the section relation relation relations relations relation

Mr. GARRARD moved that the rule be dispensed with, which requires a motion to reconsider to lie over.

The motion was agreed to, and the rule was ispensed with.

The question recurred on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. GARRARD. I think it has been fully determined by the action of the convention, that there is no one proposition which has been before it, that can command a majority in favor of it, except the report of the committee. I am of opinion, the report of the committee is better than anything else we can possibly adopt. My residence is in that portion of the commonwealth where the hope of the office of sheriff has been the sole inducement to those who hold the office.

Heretofore individuals of the magistracy looked forward to the sheriffalty as a compensation for their services, and often paid \$500 for the district, by the qualified voters therein, for the term of four years each, whose jurisdiction shears, co-extensive with the country, no person the sole include the sheriff has been the sole inducement to those who hold the office.

Heretofore individuals of the magistracy looked forward to the sheriffalty as a compensation for their services, and often paid \$500 for the district, by the qualified voters therein, for the term of four years each, whose jurisdiction shears, co-extensive with the country, no person the term of four years each, whose jurisdiction shears, co-extensive with the country, no person the term of four years each, whose jurisdiction shears, co-extensive with the country, no for the term of four years each, whose jurisdiction shears, co-extensive with the country, no person the term of four years each, whose jurisdiction shears, co-extensive with the country, no force the peace shall be elected in cach district, by the qualified voters therein, for the term of four years each, whose jurisdiction shears, co-extensive with the country, no person the term of the country in cache the peace shall be elected in cach district. By the qualified voters therein, for the term of the term of the country in cache the peace shall be elected in cach district. By the qualified voters

On the motion of Mr. JAMES, the report of the second auditor in answer to a resolution adopted on the motion of the gentleman from Bullitt, (Mr. Thompson) showing the expenses of a series of sessions of the legislature, was ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE BULES.

On the motion of Mr. TRIPLETT, the rules were so amended as to provide that a motion to trike out and insert is indivisible.

AMENDMENT OF THE BULES.

On the motion of Mr. TRIPLETT, the rules were so amended as to provide that a motion to trike out and insert is indivisible.

I will take occasion to say that the magistrates count is one that cannot be improved, but that they should necessarily form a court for the sybould necessarily form a court for the appointment of magistrates in different districts in the country. We do not limit the number, and that has been a cause of complaint. It is difficult to do it. There is so much difference opinions. During the cannot be improved, but that they should necessarily form a court for the appointment of magistrates in different districts in the country. We do not limit the number, and that has been a cause of complaint. It is difficult to do it. There is so much difference opinions. During the cannot be improved, but that they should necessarily form a court for the appointment of magistrates in different districts in the country. We do not limit the number, and that has been a cause of complaint. It is difficult to do it. There is so much difference opinions. During the cannot be improved, but that they should necessarily form a court for the appointment of magistrates in different districts in the country. We do not limit the number, and they should necessarily form a court for the appointment of magistrates in different districts in the country. We do not limit the number, and they should necessarily form a court for the appointment of magistrates in different districts in the country. We do not limit the number, and they should necessarily form a court for the appointment of magistrates in differ peace. I am satisfied that the office will not be filled by men of so much experience, whose last summer, I proposed to my constituents, that the magistrates should be paid out of the county ty is lin

The convention resumed the consideration of the article concerning county courts.

The first section was under consideration in these words:

"Sec. 1. There shall be established in each county now, or which may hereafter be erected within this commonwealth, a county court, to consist of a presiding judge, and two associate judges, any two of whom shall constitute a court for the transaction of business."

To this, Mr. G. W. JOHNSTON, on Wednesday, moved the following amendment:

Strike out all after the words "presiding judge," and insert "and the justices of the peace in commission in each county. The presiding judge, and two justices of the peace, or any three of the justices of the peace, shall constitute a court for the transaction of business, except at the court of claims, or when debts are contracted, when the presiding judge and a majority of the justices shall be required to constitute the court."

A division of the question was called for, and the convention agreed to strike out.

A division of the question was called for, and the convention agreed to strike out.

Mr. TURNER then moved to amend the portion proposed to be inserted, by substituting the Mr. ROGERS. I have had little to say on the ROGERS.

tion proposed to be inserted, by substituting the following:

"And all the justices of the peace in each county: Provided, That the general assembly shall have the power, from time to time, to provide by law what part of the business of said court shall be transacted by the presiding judge, and what portion, by said judge and one or more of the justices of the peace, and what justice shall act as presiding judge during a vacancy in that office, or in the absence of the presiding judge."

In this state the question stood at the last adjournment, and the question now came up on the adoption of the substitute of the gentleman from Madison.

The question was taken and the substitute rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. G. W. JOHNSTON. three men to lay the tax for the state. If the are expected to be the "trash hogshead," according to the gentleman from Nelson and to deof Mr. G. W. JOHNSTON.

Mr. JOHNSTON, by general consent, modified his substitute, by inserting the words, "or the "trash" fees also. I think it will be better when debts are contracted "—which form part to have one judge, to act with the justices, and of the amendment as given above.

Mr. GRAY moved, as a substitute for the business shall be given to the judge and what to amendment of the gentleman from Shelby, the following, which was offered on Wednesday, and afterwards withdrawn, by Mr. TURNER: if not as much ability as we have. If we consti-

the adoption of the substitute, and they were help thinking of the case of a witness, who was taken, and were—yeas 26, nays 51.

Yeas—Mr. President, (Guthrie) John L. Balwas dressed. He saw the hog hanging up with

Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, George W. Williams—26.

Navs—Richard Apperson, John S. Barlow. William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, William Chenault, Beverly L. Clarke, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Archibald Dixon, James Dudley, Green Forrest, James H. Garrard, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Har-level and a cob in its mouth.

Mr. RUDD. There seems to be great objection on the part of some gentlemen, to the bill reported by the committee, chiefly on account of the great expense they suppose will be entailed on the people, by the organization of the county courts, on the plan proposed. I do not entertain that opinion. I think the expense of the system will not be so great as gentlemen imagine, jungment as power is conferred upon the part of some gentlemen, to the bill reported by the committee, chiefly on account of the great expense they suppose will be entailed on the people, by the organization of the county courts, our the plan proposed. I do not entertain that opinion. I think the expense of the system will not be so great as gentlemen imagine in the part of some gentlemen, to the bill reported by the committee, chiefly on account of the great expense they suppose will be entailed on the people, by the organization of the county courts, our the plan proposed. I do not entertain that opinion. I think the expense of the system will not be so great as gentlemen the part of some gentlemen, to the bill reported by the committee, chiefly on account of the great expense they suppose will be entailed on the people, by the organization of the great expense they suppose will be entailed on the people, by the organization of the great expense they suppose will be entailed on the people, by the organization of the great expense they suppose will be entailed on the people, by the organization of the great expense they suppos James H. Garrard, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, Charles C. will do what is right and just in the matter, and Kelly, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas W. Lisle, Wil- not lose sight of the fact that the magistracy wil is B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, William C. have no chance for the sheriffalty under the pro-

No difficulty will be found in obtaining good ry B. Pollard, William Preston, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, Charles A. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—51.

So the amendment was rejected.

No difficulty will be found in obtaining good and competent men to fill the office, by raising the fees to double what the county commissioners now receive. Looking to all the propositions that have been introduced, and some of them are very excellent, still I think, as a whole, that the bill reported by the committee is preferable to any of them

Mr. McHENRY called for the yeas and nays, and being taken, they were yeas 18, nays 63, YEAS—John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow,
William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William
Chenault, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman,
Milford Elliott, Nathan Gaither, James P. Hamilton, James W. Irwin, William Johnson, George
W. Johnston, Peter Lashbrooke, Johnson Price,
John T. Rogers, Michael L. Stoner, Wesley J.
Wright—18 remark from some one: "I am not willing to cut NAYS-Mr. President (Guthrie,) Richard Ap- off so large and respectable a body of men as person, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, the magistracy." Does that apply to what we Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Charles are doing? Surely not. We cut off all alike.

Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, Archibald Dixon,
James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Green
Forrest, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson,
Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew
Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jackson,
Thomas J. Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jackson,
Thomas J. Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jackson,
Thomas J. Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jackson,
Thomas J. Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jackson,
Thomas J. Hood, Thomas Thomas James, Geo. W. Kavanaugh, Charles Can one man settle all the questions which may

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 3, 1849.

business, and do it well, without compensation.

It is said by some, that the nomination will be made by a clique about the towns for the purpose of securing the offices. Their compensation will not be very high, if they are paid at resident all and of course there will be lived in the purpose. all, and of course there will be little inducement held out to such men as would compose the cliques referred to. If there is danger that the towns will have all the offices, let the county be divided into districts, and require that no of this two shall be from the county of this two shall be from the county of this two shall be from the county of the county two shall be from the same district. We shall save money to the counties by the organization of the court, as recommended by the committee The question recurred on the motion to recon- Heretofore individuals of the magistracy look-

the sole inducement to those who hold the office of the men to them. The number three is the justices of the peace shall be elected.

one to which they are accustomed, and the election of the men to them. The number three is the justices of the peace shall be elected. The amendment was rejected.

in the population and territory of the different counties. If the number of districts in a county is limited, there will be some inducement to The convention resumed the consideration of the adoption of that course. I hope the house with much attention, and can come to no other conclusion than that which I have given. I cannot agree to the motion to reconsider. And if it agrees to do so, I am sure we can get through

After a few words from Mr. COFFEY, Mr. HARDIN moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered. The yeas and nays were called for, on the motion to reconsider, and

s M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Charles hambers, William Chenault, Henry R. D. Colenan, William Cowper, Archibald Dixon, Chas-een T. Dunavan, Milford Elliott, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, Thomas . Hood, Thomas James, Geo. W. Kavanaugh ames M. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Willis B. Machen, William C. Marshall. Richard L. Mayes

Nays-John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, nal of each house. Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, James S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Benjamin unjust and invidious distinctions between the Copelin, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, James Dudley, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, James P. Hamilton, Andrew Hood, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, William The Judges of the county courts and justices of the peace, he presumed, would be as high-

So the motion was reconsidered. The question recurred on striking out, and it

as not agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON then moved to amend the ction by striking out all after the words "couny court" and insert the following:
"The legislature shall regulate by law, the

imber of judges, their duty and salary The amendment was rejected. Mr. T. J. HOOD moved to amend by adding

"Provided, the general assembly may, at any time, abolish the office of associate judges whenver it shall be deemed expedient, and may

Mr. WOODSON moved the previous question,

nd the main question was ordered.

The amendment of the gentleman from Car-

a substitute for the entire section:
"There shall be established in each county mmonwealth, a county court, to consist of all e magistrates in each county, any three of whom may constitute a court for the transaction gulations as the general assembly may, from

The President ruled it out of order, the main nestion having been ordered. The section, as amended, was then adopted.

-Mr. President (Guthrie,) Richard Ap erson, John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowling rancis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, Henry R. D. Coleman, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, Archiald Dixon, James Dudley, Milford Elliott, Jas H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis Vincent S. Hay, Thomas J. Hood, James W. Ir Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Kav-anaugh, Peter Lashbrooke, Willis B. Machen, W. Mansfield, Wm. C. Marshall, Rich ard L. Mayes, John H. McHenry, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry Loore, John D. Morris, Enjan F. Buttan, Hen. Pollard, William Preston, Johnson Price, L Proctor, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, Jas. Rudd, natius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Jas. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott John D. Taylor, Wm. R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Phillip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, ino. Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N.

Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Wesley J. Wright Bradley, Luther Brawner, James S. Chrisman, Severly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Benjamin Cope in, William Cowper, Chasteen T. Dunavan, reen Førrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Thom-

ere adopted without amendment, as follows: "Sec. 2. The judges of the county court shall Silas Woodson-55. be elected by the qualified voters in each county, for the term of four years, and shall continu n office until their successors shall be duly qual ified, and shall receive such compensation for their services as may be provided by law.

ame now vested in the county courts entire article as follows:

sinth section was read as follows: The

The several counties in the state shall into districts of convenient size, as assembly may, from time to time, di-

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KAVANAUGH moved to amend the see Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Warder.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Warder.

Doing in magistrate, and it will be recollected that according to the report of the committee, no gentleman will have that inducement before him as a reason for holding the office of a justice of the peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office of a justice of the peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office of a justice of the peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office of a justice of the peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I am satisfied that the office will not peace. I a

After a few words in explanation from Me After a few words in explanation from Messis.

KAVANAUGH, McHENRY, C. A. WICKLIFFE, WOODSON, and CHAMBERS—

Mr. PROCTOR moved the previous question,
under the operation of which the amendment
was rejected, and the section adopted.

The seventh section was adopted as follows,

without amendment : "SEC. 7. Judges of the county court, and justices of the peace, shall be conservators of the peace. They shall be commissioned by the govture shall appoint these officers. We know that the legislature is composed of young men. Would it be right to leave this subject with the boys who may come up here to the legislature because we cannot get just what we want? ope we shall go on and get, through with all tested elections, and provide the mode of filling vacancies in these offices."

The eighth section was read as follows:
"Sec. 8. Judges of the county courts and jus tices of the peace shall be subject to indictment or presentment for malfeasance or misfeasance eing taken they were yeas 49, nays 34.
YEAS—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Aperson, John L. Ballinger, Luther Brawner, Frandupon conviction, their offices shall become

Mr. HARDIN moved to amend by inserting after "misfeasance," in the third line, "or wilful neglect in the discharge of their official duties." After a brief explanation, in which Messrs. HARDIN, BRISTOW, DAVIS, and C. A. WICKLIFFE, took part, the amendment was

Mr. GHOLSON moved to strike out the words Machen, William C. Marshall. Richard L. Mayes, John H. McHenry, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, William Preston, Larkin J. Procter, James Rudd, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, Howard Todd; Philip Triplett, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Chas. A. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—49.

Navs—John S. Barlow. William K. Bowling. He said the section as it now stood created

Thomas W. Lisle, George W. Mansfield, Nathan McClure, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, John T. Robinson, Thos. Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, John J. Thurman, Squire Turner, George W. Mansfield, Nathan McClure, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, John T. Robinson, Thos. Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, John J. Thurman, Squire Turner, George W. Mansfield, Nathan Cuit judges. Their characters, at least, it would be admitted, were as dear to them as the circuit judges to render the marshal ineligible for a succeeding term. It was amended by the insertion of a procure vise to render the marshal ineligible for a succeeding term. It now, therefore, stood as follows:

"Sec. — The Louislille chancery court shall exist under this constitution, subject to repeat, and the circuit judges were subject to indict." tenfold force against the indictment of an ignorant justice of the peace? A provision had just adopted allowing them, in effect, to be sending of a circuit judge off to Frankfort, away from both the witnesses and the injured party to be tried, while the humble individual, as a justice of the peace, was forced into a trial within the reach, perhaps at the door, of both. It is an outrageous and invidious distinction. Again, he repeated, he wanted all to stand upon whenver it shall be deemed expedient, and may a level; and in behalf of his constituents, he also associate with said court any or all of the protested against unjust, unreasonable, and antijustices of the peace for the transaction of any

Mr. THOMPSON said he would vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Ballard, because he thought the judges of the court of appeals and the circuit court ought to be re er was then adopted.

Appeals and the circuit court ought to be removed in the same way as the report of the commoved in the same way as the report of the commoved in the same way as the report of the common than the same way as the report of the same way as the report of the same way as the report of the same way as the same way mittee recommended in reference to the count court judges, for dereliction of duty. He would ow, or which hereafter may be erected in this be even willing to extend the report of the committee so as to cover the whole ground.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE would vote for the amendment to save the judges of the county courts from the annoyance to which they would

Mr. MAYES said he would vote against the amendment, because he did not like the idea of having a judge brought all the way to Frankfort, to answer for any dereliction of duty that be charged with.

Mr. DUNAVAN moved the previous quesion, and the main question was ordered The yeas and nays were called for on the adoption of the amendment, and being taken

were, yeas 25, nays 55. YEAS-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) John L. Balinger, John S. Barlow, Wm. K. Bowling, Wm. Bradley, Luther Brawner, Benjamin Copelin, Milford Elliott, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, James M. Lackey, John H. McHenry, Thos. P. Moore, Elijah F. Nuttall, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, Squire Turner, Jno. L. Waller, Jno. Wheeler, C. A. Wick liffe, Robt. N. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—25

Nays—Richard Apperson, Alfred Boyd, Thos. D. Brown, Charles Chambers, Wm. Chenault,

James S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jess Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, Archibald Dixon, James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Green Forrest, Thomas J Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Thos. J. Hood, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, Wm. Johnson, George W NAYS—John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Tadley, Luther Brawner, James S. Chrisman, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelly, Peter Lashbrooke, Thos. W. Lisle, Willism C. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, Marshall Richard L. Mayes, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh New ell, Henry B. Pollard, Wm. Preston, as W. Lisle, Nathan McClure, Jonathan New-cum Hugh Newell, John T. Robinson, Thomas Thos. Rockhold, Ira Root, James Rudd, James Rockhold, Silas Woodson—22.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth sections

W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Wm. R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Henry Washington, George W. William

So the amendment was rejected.

The section was then adopted.

The ninth section was read and adopted as

ed, and shall receive such compensation for eit services as may be provided by law.

"Sec. 3. At the first election after the adop-law, that the justices of the peace in each county."

The jurisdiction of the county court the amendment was agreed to.

The jurisdiction of the county court the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LISLE now offered his substitute for the ard D. Gholson, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Har-

"Sec. 1 There shall be established in each

hall
e, as
ed within this commonwealth, a county court,
which now is, or may hereafter be erected within this commonwealth, a county court,
which shall consist of justices of the peace, until otherwise directed by law."

SEC. 2. The several counties in this state
shall be laid off into districts of convenient size,
as the general assembly may, from time to time
direct. Justices of the peace shall be decided in
each district, by the qualified voters therein, for
the term of four years, whose jurisdiction shall
be co-extensive with the county."

be co-extensive with the county."
"Sec. 3. Justices of the peace shall be conservators of the peace. They shall be commissioned by the governor. The legislature shall provide, by law, the mode and manner of conducting and making due returns of all elections of justices of the peace, and for determining contested elections, and for filling vacancies in their offices.

"Sec. 4. The jurisdiction of the county court and of justices of the peace, shall be regulated by law, and until changed, shall remain the

same that it now is.' same that it now is."

"Sec. 5. Justices of the peace shall be subject to indictment or presentment for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, in such mode as may be prescribed by law, subject to an appeal to the court of appeals, and upon conviction, their offices shall become vacant."

Mr. McCLURE called for the yeas and nays, and being taken they were, yeas 33, nays 49. Yeas.—John S. Barlow, Wiliam K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner William Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Benjamin Copelin, Edward Curd, James Dudley, Green Forrest, Na than Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, James I Hamilton, Andrew Hood, James W. Irwin, A fred M. Jackson, William Johnson, George W Johnston, Charles C. Kelly, Thomas W. Lisle, Nathan McClure, Jonathan Mewcun, Hugh Newell, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, Michael, L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, Robert N. Wick-

liffe-33. Nays .- Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, Henry R. D. Coleman, William Cowper, Archibald Dixon, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Milford Elliott, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Thomas J. Hargis, Vingent S. Hey, Thomas J. Head, Ninian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, John Harge, cent S. Hay, Thomas J. Hood, Thomas James, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Lackey, Peter Lawbreake, Willis B. Machen, William C. Mar-Lashbrooke, Willis B. Machen, William C. Mar-shall, Richard L. Mayes, John H. McHenry, John D. Morris, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, William Preston, Johnson Price, Larkin So the substitute was rejected.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

On the motion of Mr. HARDIN, the convention resumed the consideration of the section in

"SEC. -. The Louislille chancery court shall ances from malevolent persons. If this was an argument against allowing the circuit judge to be indicted at home, did it not operate with have the same qualifications as a circuit court judge, and the clerk of said court as a clerk of a circuit court, and the marshal of said court as a in- sheriff; and the legislature shall provide for the dicted for their ignorance. He regarded the election of the chancellor, clerk, and marshal of said court, at the same time that the judge and clerk of the circuit court are elected for the offices for the same time: Provided, That the marshal of said court shall be ineligible for a

> Mr. KELLY withdrew a pending amendment which he offered, when the section was last un-

The section was amended on the motion of Mr. THOMPSON, by the insertion of the words "by the qualified voters within its jurisdiction," after the word "election," and before the words of the chancellor, clerk, and marshal."

The section was adopted without further

Mr. PRESTON offered an additional section,

as follows:
Sec. —. That the city court of Louisville, the Lexington city court, and all other police courts established in any city or town, shall remain until otherwise directed by law, with their present powers and jurisdictions, and the judges, clerks, and marshals of such courts, shall have the same qualifications, and shall be elected by the qualified voters of such cities or towns, at the same time, and in the same manner, and hold their offices for the same term as county judges, clerks, and marshals, respectively, and shall be liable to removal in the same manner.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE moved to amend by adding the following:
"The general assembly may vest judicial powers for police purposes in the mayors of cities

The amendment was agreed to, and the section, as amended, was adopted. The articles on the court of appeals, the ciruit courts, the county courts, and the Louis ville chancery court, were then referred to the committee on revision and arrangement.

COMMITTEE ON APPORTIONMENT. The President announced the following as the committee on the apportionment, under the resolution adopted a few days since, on the motion of Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE:

Messrs. Apperson, Garrard, Dixon, Irwin, besha, G. W. Johnston, Kelly, James, Waller, and Machen. MORNING, EVENING, AND NIGHT SESSIONS

Mr. MAYES submitted the following resolu-Resolved, That the convention will hereafter hold night sessions, commencing at seven and a half o'clock P. M.

After a brief conversation on the propriety of ubstituting night sessions for the present eve-

Mr. MACHEN moved to lay the resolution The yeas and nays were then called for, and

rere—yeas 42, nays 39. YEAS—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Aperson, John L. Ballinger, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, James S Crisman, Jesse Coffey, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Milford Elliott, Nathan Gaither, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Grey, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, Thomas J. Hood, Thomas James, William John son, George W. Johnston, Charles C. Kelly, the army and navy of this commonwealth, and

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Light F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, William Prescated at the county who will serve in this count for nothing. There are men who would serve volton, Larkin J. Procter, John T. Robinson, Those. Rockhold, James Rudd, James M. Lackey, William C.

Marshall, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Johnson Price, Thomas Rockonly two vears, so that, thereafter, the election only two vears, so that, thereafter, the election only two vears, so that, thereafter, the election of the paper, or on busing the county levy and making appropriations.

Mr. RUDD offered the following as an additional section:

"Sec. 10. When any city or town shall have a being be elected at the same time, out the each county who will do the ach county levy and making appropriations of the paper, or on busing the county levy and making appropriations.

Mr. RUDD offered the following as an additional section:

"Sec. 10. When any city or town shall have a being be elected at the same time, only the vears, so that, thereafter, the election of the paper, or on busing the county levy and making appropriations of the paper, or on shall sit at the court of claims and assist in laying the case of claims and assist in laying the county levy and making appropriations only."

Mr. RUDD offered the following as an additional section:

No person shall be eligible to the presiding or associate judge of the art, unless he be a citizen of the Universe twenty one years of age, and a three county in which he shall be chosen next preceding the election.

The jurisdiction of the county court

shall sit at the court of claims and assist in laying the county levy and making appropriations only."

Mr. RUDD offered the following as an additional section:

"SEC. 10. When any city or town shall have a separate representation, such city or town, and the county in which he shall be chosen next preceding the election.

The jurisdiction of the county court

din, Andrew Hood, James W. Irwin, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas W. Lisle, George W. Mansfield, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, John H. McHenry, John D. Morris, Henry B. Pollard, William Preston, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Rebisson, Parkin J. Proctor, John P. Rebisson, Parkin J. Proctor, Parkin J. Parkin J. Parkin J. Parkin J. Proctor, Parkin J. Parkin J. Proctor, Parkin J. Parkin J. Proctor, Parkin J. P in J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, James Rudd Ignatius A. Spalding, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, Howard Todd, Squire Turner, George W. Williams—39

So the resolution was laid on the table EVENING SESSION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. The convention proceeded to the consideration of the article concerning the executive depart-

The first and second sections were adopted without amendment, as follows:

"Sec. 1. The supreme executive power of the commonwealth, shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the commonwealth of Westerden

trate, who shall be styled the governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

"Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected for the term of four years, by the citizens entitled to suffrage, at the time and places where they shall respectively vote for representatives. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, the election shall be determined by lot, in such manner as the legislature may lot, in such manner as the legislature may

The third section was read as follows: "SEC. 3. The governor, shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected."

Mr. KELLY. As the necessity for ineligibility does not now exist, inasmuch as we have stripped the executive of all patronage, I am willing to give him a chance for a re-election.

I therefore move to strike out the section.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, on the call of Mr. PRICE, and the convention refused to strike out—yeas 27, nays 53, as follows: YEAS—Alfred Boyd, Luther Brawner, Francis YEAS—Alfred Boyd, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Garrett Davis, James Dudley, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, Thomas J. Hood, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Willis B. Machen, Jonathan Mewcum, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, John W. Stevenson, John J. Thurman, Robert N. Wickliff—27.

NAVS—Mr. President (Guthria) Richard, Ap.

Wickliffe—27.

NAYS—Mr. President, (Guthrie.) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William K. Eowling, William Bradley, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Henry R. D. Coleman, Edward Curd, Archibald Dixon, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ren. Handin, John Harvis, Vincent S. Hay, Angen, Handin, John Harvis, Vincent S. Hay, Angen, Mandin, Mandin Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, James W. Irwin, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas W. Lisle, George W. Mansfield, William C. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, John H. McHenry, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Rekinson, Thomas P. Rockett, Physical Rev. B. Proctor, John T. Rekinson, Thomas P. Reckinson, Physical Rev. Physical Rev. Physical Physics Physical Rev. Physical Rev. Physical Physics Physical Physics Ph Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry D. Foliard, Larkin J.
Proctor, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold,
James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, James W.
Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott,
John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, Squire When this section was last before the conven-

The third section was then adopted. The fourth section was read as follows SEC. 4. He shall be at least thirty five years f age, and a citizen of the United States, and have been an inhabitant of this state at least six years next preceding his election.

Mr. BOYD moved to strike out the word Mr. KELLY called for the yeas and nays. Mr GAITHER inquired if it would be in or-der to move "forty five" instead of "thirty

The PRESIDENT. Not until the motion to trike out is disposed of.

The question was then taken and the conven-

tion refused to strike out; yeas 16, nays 64, as YEAS-Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, William Cowper, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, James P. Hamilton, Thomas James, Charles C. Kelly, Willis B. Machen, Johnson Price,

Larkin J. Proctor, Ira Root, John W. Stevenson

NAYS—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Francis M. Bristow, Thos. D. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, mes S. Chrisman, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, Archibald Dixon, James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, An-lrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, James W. Irwin, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Lackey, Peter Lash prooke, Thomas W. Lisle, George W. Mansfield, William C. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, John H. McHenry, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Polard, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—64.

The fourth section was then adopted The fifth section was adopted, as follows: "Sec. 5. He shall commence the execution of his office on the fourth Tuesday succeeding the day of the commencement of the general elec-tion on which he shall be chosen, and shall coninue in the execution thereof until the end of four weeks next succeeding the election of his successor, and until his successor shall have taken the oaths, or affirmations, prescribed by this

The sixth section was read as follows: "Szc. 6. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, nor

minister of any religious society, shall be eligible to the office of governor. Mr. PRICE moved to strike out the words nor minister of any religious society."
Mr. WALLER asked that the section might be passed over until Monday. He did it at the request of gentlemen who desired to be heard on

This was agreed to, and the section thus pased over.

The seventh, and eighth sections were read

and adopted, as follows:
"Sec. 7. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished dur-

ing the term for which he shall have been elected." "SEC. 8. He shall be commander-in-chief of

til the end of the next session of the general as-sembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. That whenever the governor shall be vested. That whenever the governor shall remit a fine or forfeiture, or grant a reprieve or ly accomplished, I will cheerfully abandon these

ng so, on the record of the secretary of state, in a separate book; and shall lay the same before the next general assembly, thereafter, together with the name of the convict, the crime, the sentence, and its date; and such other mat-ters connected with the same, as may be required

Mr. T. J. HOOD. Some weeks ago I introduced a resolution before this convention, which was a lopted, directing the committee on the executive for the state at large, to inquire into the expediency of imposing such checks and restrictions upon the exercise of the pardoning power, as to prevent its abuse by the governor, under partial or false representations to him, by the friends of the convict or otherwise. And I did so from a firm conviction in my own mind, that this power—this high attribute of soverign-ty, which should exist in some form or other, in every civilized government, has, under the general provision of our old constitution, been shamefully imposed upon and abused. That in-stead of having been a mantle in the hands of the executive, to be thrown over the innocent or unfortunate, to shield and protect them from unmerited suffering, it has too frequently been instrumental in rescuing the guilty murderer from that punishment which the malignity of his crime so richly deserved; that instead of operating in particular cases in mitigation of the rigid rules of law, which must be general in its provisions, and may therefore sometimes be op pressive; it has been instrumental in turning lawless felons loose again upon society, to commit even more daring outrages. And thus, as I conceive, this most important power has been shockingly perverted and abused.

Now, I would not be understood, in any re-

marks I shall make, as designing to cast any imputation upon the distinguished individual who at present occupies the executive chair in Ken-tucky—nor indeed upon his predecessors. For I know very well, that the present governor of Kentucky, is incapable of knowingly abusing this, or any other delegated power, through any deliberate design of doing wrong. And I am persuaded that its exercise, not only while in his hands, but also of those who have preceded him, has always sprung from the best feelings of our nature; that it has been prompted by the warm and active sympathies of gener-ous and noble hearts, keenly alive to the suffer-ings of a fellow man; and perhaps in most in-stances, the facts and circumstances connected with the case, as laid before the governor, would seem to have warranted his interposition. But while I am ready to concede this much, no gen-tleman upon this floor I presume, will deny that him no prominent or influential friends. And how are signatures to these petitions, filled with exaggerated, and sometimes false statements, procured. One signs it to accommodate a friend; a second, after continued importunity; a third through sympathy; a fourth carelessly, because forsooth, it costs nothing; and others have signed it, a fifth-the wily and desining politician or demagogue—for the purpose of attaching to himself the friends and relations of the convict, for future political purposes, and so on another and another, and often times too, without so much as reading the statements they certify until a long list of names are procured. These are all then paraded before the governor, as so many worthy and orderly citizens, living in the very community in which the outrage was committed—yet begging for mercy upon the convict, and representing him in the petition they have signed, more in the light of a persecuted saint, than of a guilty felon. And thus the governor is imposed upon, and seduced into the belief that the saint of the period of the saint of lief that the penalty is severe and ought not to But this is not all. In aid of these partial

and highly colored statements, the tears and prayers of disconsolate relatives, of bereaved wives and children, begging the life or liberty of a father, a brother, a husband, or a son; in a word, every manifestation of grief or distress that can awaken the sympathies of a generous heart, are called into requisition. Under the ac-cumulated weight of these favorable representations and absorbing influences, what can a gov-ernor do? Sir, the man who can resist the soft entreaties and gentle solicitations of a woman, even with a smile upon her lips, must be made refuse the prayers and importunities of a woman in tears, whose heart is wrung with the deepest anguish, and feel no kind sympathy for the sufferer, must be almost a monster. No wonder then that the governor so often yields to these overwhelming influencies, and justified by the representations in the petition, turns the felon loose again, and thus robs justice, and the vio-lated laws of the country, of a most appropriate vistin. And all this is done too, sir, frequently, without any information on the part of the friends and relatives of those who have so deeply suffered from the crime, and without any knowledge on the part of the governor of tho aggravating facts and circumstances connected with the case, which have induced twelve hon est jurors, under the solemn obligations of an oath, to consign the guilty wretch to the peni-tentiary or the scaffold. Such, sir, have been the operations of this high power under the un-restricted provisions of the old constitution; such have been the delusive representations, and the bewildering influences which, though they in no wise expiate the crime, have yet hurried the governor into an abuse of this power; and such must continue to be the case, unless some wholesome checks and restrictions be thrown around its exercise. But I do not desire wholly to destroy this power, nor indeed to embarrass its just and legitimate exercise; for I regard it as a necessary and important power appertaining to all sovereignty, and one which must be confided to some one department of the government or other; and it cannot, in my opinion, be more safely or appropriately entrusted to any other than to the chief magistrate of the state.

States it is vested in the president; in the government of the government of the government of the more safely or appropriately entrusted to any other than to the chief magistrate of the state.

States it is vested in the president; in the government of the more safely or appropriately entrusted to the government of the first of the control of the state of the state of the state government of the state of the government of the following adjourned years in the control of the three of the state of

of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but he shall not command personally in the field, unless he shall be advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly."

The ninth section was read.

"Sec. 9. The governor shall have the power to fill vacancies that may happ by death, resistance, that was a prevention of the general assembly."

The ninth section was read.

"Sec. 9. The governor shall have the power to result fines some, which shall expire when such vacancies have been filled as the second time.

"M. MERNRY moved to insert the word "vacancies" where it occurs for the second time.

"The tenth section was read adopted.

"The power would a himself, but there should be a strong arm somewhere to rescent the word "vacancies" where it occurs for the second time.

"The tenth section was read adopted.

"The power would not destroy or transmed on the proposed cares." Sec. 10. He shall have power to resure the word "vacancies" where it occurs for the second time.

"The power would not destroy or transmed on the proposed of the second time.

"Sec. 20. He shall have power to resure the word "vacancies" where it occurs for the second time.

The tenth section was read a follows:

"Sec. 10. He shall have power to resure the unfortunate suffered the section was read adopted.

"The power would have the power to resure the word "vacancies" where it occurs for the second time.

"Sec. 10. He shall have power to resure the unfortunate suffered the section was read adopted.

"The power would have the power to resure the word was agreed to and the section was read adopted.

"The power would have the power to resure the unfortunate suffered the power to resure the subject was in from the form ed by adopting some such provisions as are indicated in my amendments. But if any gentle-

porecely

remit a fine or forfeiture, or grant a reprieve or pardon, he shall enter his reasons for doing so on the records of the secretary of state, in a separate book; and on the requisition of either house of the general assembly, the same shall be laid before them, and published if they deem proper."

Mr. T. J. HOOD. I offer the following amendments to this section. amendments to this section.

"In the third line after the word "impeachment," insert, "under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law, in relation to the manner of application."

"Also strike out all after the word "vested," in the seventh line, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Whenever the governor shall grant a reprieve or pardon, he shall enter his reasons for doing so, on the record of the secretary of state, some general laws, to provide means for giving

In my second amendment, I depart somewhat from the provision, as reported by the commit-tee, in making it incumbent upon the executive, whenever a reprieve or pardon shall have been granted, to lay his reasons therefor, together with the name of the convict, the crime, sentence, &c., before the next legislature. The object of this provision is to guard against any wilful or capricious exercise of this power, should any governor be so disposed, and to restrict it to those cases in which some good and sufficient reason could be assigned for the inter-position. Besides, sir, I believe the propriety of requiring the governor to assign his reasons, in such cases, is well founded in principle. What is this power? It is a virtual veto on the adjudications of our criminal courts. It is the right to say to these courts, when they are about inflicting the penalty of the law upon one found guilty of its violation, *I forbid*. If upon the passage of any law by the general assembly, the governor shall interpose his veto, he is required to render a reason for his dissent. Is it requires ing too much then of him, when he assumes the feat their enforcement, to require of him to render a reason? I think not. Under the last clause of this amendment, the legislature may require other matters connected with each case, than those already indicated, to be laid before them. The object of this is to deter men from carelessly and inconsiderately signing false or exaggerated statements to the governor, with the view of procuring a pardon. Let men once un-derstand that their names may be published to the country, as certifying the statements contained in such a petition, and they will be much

tained in such a petition, and they will be much more cautious how they sign them. The result will be that applications would be less frequent, and the governor himself would not be liable to be imposed upon or misled by them.

Mr. DIXON. When the proposition requiring that the governor should keep a book upon which he should spread his reasons for all the pardons that he might grant, was first presented in the committee on the subject it struck me. in the committee on the subject, it struck me with much force, and I believe we were unanimous in favor of its adoption. Subsequently, however, our action presented a difference of opinion on the subject, and I confess I was among those who came to the conclusion that it was improper to engraft such a requisition upon the executive, in the constitution. I think it would subject the governor to a great deal of inconvenience, and that perhaps it would go very far to defeat the exercise of what was intended to be vested in him, the pardoning power itself. Various descriptions of men, it is to be expected, this high power has been most egregiously imposed upon and abused. And how has this been done? Every delegate here is familiar with the manner in which pardons are procured. No sooner is the sentence of the law pronounced upon an individual-it matters not how horrible and the justice of the application, and I do no may have been the crime-how conclusive the believe all executives we may have will so exer may have been the crime—how conclusive the testimony—how honest the jury, or how just the sentence—than we see petitions, with long exparte statements of the case, circulated by the friends of the convict, for subscribers. This is almost universally the case; unless, indeed, the person be some poor miscrable creature, whose poverty or obscurity in life, have drawn around for, and the other against him, and in the case of a pardon, the party favoring a conviction are al-ways certain to censure the executive for his ex-ercise of that power. The mere spreading out in a book of his reasons therefor, would never satisfy the party in favor of conviction. there are cases also, where an executive should interpose his clemency, and where he could give no good reason therefor, I am fully satisfied. Without undertaking to designate such a case, I can well understand how one might arise, when the law exacted the full execution of the penalties upon the unfortunate man, and yet which strongly and deservedly appealed to the elemen-cy of the executive, and of the whole country or mercy. Are such unfortunate men to be saor finercy. Are such unfortunate finer to descriptions of the governor to come before the legislature and perhaps have his motives impugned, and his feelings outraged? Is that the intention of my young friend from Carter.

Mr. T. J. HOOD. The gentleman misunder-

stands me. I do not propose that the authority to exercise this power shall be subject to the control of the legislature. My amendment has ref-erence only to the mode of making applications for pardon, to the governor, and merely author es the legislature to call on him, to lay before them the names of the applicants, and the crim-

Mr. DIXON. Well, then it is in relation to the manner of making the application. By whom is it to be provided that the application shall be made? I know of but one source to whom it should be left, and that is to those who eel an interest in the unfortunate man for whom e pardon is required. If it was to be left to udge or the jury with their minds prejudiced against him, or to those who desired to see him sacrificed, then the application would never be made. Would the gentleman debar the unfortunate wife, or the still more unfortu nate children, from appealing to the executive elemency in behalf of a husband or a father And if a governor should yield to such solicita-tions, would he not find a response in the hearts of the whole people of Kentucky? It was for this, among other purposes, that this power of mercy was vested in the governor, and so long as it is exercised, independent of bribery, corruption, or any improper influences, the people will never complain of it. And to prevent anything of that kind, I am willing to go as far as any gentleman. Yet I have never heard of any complaint on the part of the people in that particular. But when the tears of women and children are brought to operate on an executive, let him have the privilege of bearing himself, at least, as a man should do. For my own part, I do not know how I should act, were ecutive, but I agree with my young friend. I do not know that I could withstand the tears of woman or resist her gentle, but all controlling influence, however exerted: for God knows that when they should appeal to me in behalf of an unfortunate husband, or son, or brother, or any other near and dear relative, I do not know whether I could resist them. I might, or I might not. But whether I did or not, I might be reproached for my want of firmness, but never condemned for a lack of those noble and generous feelings of the heart, which give man his elevation above the brute, and approximate him

be adopted or not. The power we are about to be adopted or not. The power we are about to regulate is one of the highest exercised in the government. It is no less than the power to dispense with the criminal and penal laws of the country by the governor. We knowe at least I have heard such complaints ever since my boy-I have heard such complaints ever since my boyhood—that the exercise of this power under our constitution, has been subject to some abuse, and some considerable abuse too. I do not mittee of which I have the honor to be a memittee of which

but respectful to the co-ordinate branch of the government, the judiciary, that he should give to them the reasons which induced him so to interpose. Now, my amendment would require the executive to state these reasons at length, and to communicate them to the court. What would be the effect? I take it for granted that no executive of this state, having a due regard to his own self-respect, the high dignity of the station he fills, and the interest of the community, would ever interpose and arrest a judgment, under such circumstances, without sufficient reasons which influenced him? In the latter case would he not be more likely to act upon wise, good and sufficient reasons than in the former?

Mr. NEWELL. As a member of the committee who made this report, it may be proper for me to say a few words. I am in favor of the report of the committee. I would be as far as any other gentleman in this house from calling upon the executive to do any thing that would be degrading to his station; and I am yet to be convinced that merely calling upon him to give a nity, would ever interpose and arrest a judg-ment, under such circumstances, without suffihether they are adopted or not, it seems to me here ought to be some check at least, upon the ower to remit fines and forfeitures, and that the vernor ought to be held to some responsibility e. I should be gratified if some amendment uld be offered, more perfect in itself, and more respectful to the officer, than the one I have indi-

Mr. HARDIN. I am against the amendment he larger portion of the section itself. What is just as it stands such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law, in relation to the manner of application?" The gentleman (Mr. Hood) says, it means only that the legislature shall prescribe not see how I could resist a woman beseeching not see how I could resist a woman beseeching that the names of the men who sign the petition shall be published, and he says further, that the names of the men who sign the petition and pouring out her tears in behalf of son me and dear relative, unless I had a heart overnor is frequently imposed upon by the statement of things in those petitions that are not true. The objection I have to the amendment is, that it gives to the legislature the powr to take away the right of pardoning entirely, if they choose. Suppose they were to prescribe that the governor never should grant a pardon unless upon the application of the judge who convicted the man, and suppose, by chance, we should get a Jeffries on the bench, who delight in blood; or suppose they check. n blood; or suppose they should pass a law, no difference between us. hat the governor never should pardon a man, Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. If either of these

are may take it away from him?

which he spread defore the community. And I think that would be effected by the proposition I have suggested, that he be required to give to the court, when the governor, by the exercise of this constitutional function, interferes, and in fact, says to the inferior court, you shall not execute the criminal law, it seems to me he ought to have a great which we have a few dainy seems to me he ought to have a great which we have a few dainy seems to me he ought to have a great which we have a few dainy seems to me he ought to have a great which he have a few dainy seems to me he ought to have a great defore the community. And I think that would be effected by the proposition I have suggested, that he be required to give to the court, the reasons upon which he has acted. Now, I ask my friend from Nelson, if there is not a great difference between a man's doing an act and being clothed with power upon which he may act good reason for doing so. And it would be ut respectful to the co-ordinate branch of the

ment, under such circumstances, without sufficient reason, and without being willing to give it to the public. It seems to me, that such a requirement would act as a check upon the free and negligent use of this power. I do not believe it has ever been corruptly exercised in this state, but it has been certainly with great frequency, and without due examination of the state, but it has been certainty with great nequency, and without due examination of the facts of the case, by the executive. I think this mole of exercising that power, will be prevented, in some degree at least, if the executive ed, in some degree at least, if the executive that every man ought to be able to give a reason should be required to assign to the courts the reasons for his interposing this extraordinary pow-er. I am not myself opposed to the amendments son why he reverses the decisions of the courts offered by my talented young friend from Carter,
(Mr. T. J. Hood.) I will vote for them, but grading to that high functionary to give such a And I think it would be a restraint up on the improper or negligent exercise of the power. He would feel it incumbent on him to effect and to examine, without there were good casons to justify him, before he granted a par-lon. My friend from Henderson said, if he was now. I apprehend it would be perfectly satis e country if he would give that as a reason for his action, and I have no doubt he would be willing to give it. I am for the report

Mr. DIXON. I will say to my friend that near and dear relative, unless I had a heart o stone and was less than a man. I might turn away and refuse the pardon if the necessities of justice required it, still I should feel for the un fortunate woman as a man should.

Mr. NEWELL. I do not doubt what the ger tleman says, and I think he would be able to

Mr. DIXON. If so, then there appears to be

inless both the judge and the jury who convicted him, should unanimously sign the petition. lave said, we may expect that no married man Would it not be taking away, to a great extent, the pardoning power? A thousand instances may be enumerated, where circumstances, in the amendment and the whole of the latter clause of case of a convicted person, address themselves strongly to the elemency and mercy of the excutive, which are not and cannot be presented before a court and jury. A youth, for instance, of from twelve to fifteen years of age is personaded by some one else to commit a crime. Well, not usual in government to ask the sovereign power delegated to the chief magnistracy representing the whole state. It is not usual in government to ask the sovereign led by some one else to commit a crime. Well, not usual in government to ask the sovereign people to give a reason for their acts. If I could a jury, and yet you could before the governor, and it would be a strong appeal to his mercey, sition that these reasons shall be recorded in the Should not the friends of the convicted, in such executive office, or reported to the legislature, b a case, be permitted to sign a petition for the executive elemency? Suppose a judge and jury are about to hang a man, or send him to the pen returned to punishment, then I might be initentiary, in open and manifest violation of law and fact; is there to be no pardoning power any where? Clearly there should be. Are we not the necessity of requiring this provision. No such where? Clearly there should be. Are we not all agreed, that the governor should have this purpose, however, is intended or expected. We Yes. Why then say that the legisla- delegate to the executive this high sovereign power of pardoning offences, and the very term My friend, (Mr. Davis.) says in relation to remitting fines and forfeitures, that the governor, out of courtesy, should assign reasons therefor to the court below. A magistrate imposes a fine of one dollar, and the governor, choosing to remit it, must, out of courtesy to that magistrate, lest his dignity should be offended, give him the reasons while A notice of the violation of the law. And being thus an exercise of mercy, delegated by the sovereign people to their agent, the executive, what better reasons could be given by a governor that A notice of the violation of the law. And being thus an exercise of mercy, delegated by the sovereign people to their agent, the executive, what better reasons could be given by a governor that the court of the violation of the law. And being thus an exercise of mercy, delegated by the sovereign people to their agent, the exercise of mercy delegated by the sovereign people to their agent, the exercise of mercy delegated by the sovereign people to their agent, the exercise of mercy delegated by the sovereign people to their agent, the exercise of mercy delegated by the sovereign people to their agent, the executive, what better reasons could be given by a governor that the contraction of the law. him the reasons why! A petty court martial fines a man improperly, and the governor remitting it, why he must certify to them the reasons therefor! What is to grow out of this? Can any the subject by the taken on the subject by the court martial has been admitted, and there is no doubt that the man has forfeited his life under the therefor. The subject by the court when they have got the reasons? No. The governor then is to be obliged to write out and furnish them with his reasons, merely as an act of courtesy to the magistrate, and to be put into his pocket, I the magistrate, and to be put into his pocket, I concur with my friend that the governor an executive journal? What are these reasons to be entered upon an executive journal? action be taken on the subject by the court when laws, the executive should say, I pardon him the magistrate, and to be put into his pocket, I result from requiring these reasons to be entered suppose. I concur with my friend that the governor is too often mislead in the exercise of this power, but we must vest this pardoning power somewhere. In the government of the United States it is vested in the president; in the government of each and every state of this Union it is rested in the executive of the extent government of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor, therefore, it is not distributed by the executive of the extent government of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor, therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor, therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor, therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and that the governor therefore, the content of the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and the fine would distress his family and ruin him, and the fine would distress his fam

During the short time I was called upon to administer this government as lieutenant governor, I found, I admit, the exercise of this power to be no pleasant task. I know something of the mode and manner in which it is exercised. The his motives arraigned and his feelings insulted I make bend such complaints early size and post-battle exercise of this power under our many and some considerable share to 1, if to not have considered to the power under our land some considerable share to 1, if to not have considered to the power of the power of the power under our land some considerable share to 1, if to not have considered to the power of the po

trust it will be guarantied to every citizen in the country, in a peaceable way, to meet together with his neighbors, and petition for the redress of any grievances. I would not impair that right, but perfect it by subjecting men at the bar of public opinion for its abuse. But the gentleman from Henderson treats the amendment as though every application for a pardon under it, would have to be made in conformity to a special act of the legislature in relation to that particular case. If he will but examine the amendment, he will perceive that nothing of the kind is contemplated, but that, it merely confers upon the legislature the powerto provide general laws upon the subject, which may be altered or amended from time to time, so as to meet and remedy the evils complained of. Again, both of these gentlemen speak of the amendments as though or pardon granted, we.

The constitution of Maryland, authorizes the governor to grant pardons, &c., "for any crime, except in such cases where the law shall otherwise direct." This is more general, and goes much further than even my amendment. The fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of Virginia, gives him the same power, except where "the law shall otherwise particularly direct." The eleventh section of the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "under such and for the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "The trial and conviction took place a few weeks are for any of the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by these words: "The trial and conviction took place a few weeks are for any of the fourth article of the constitution of Alabama qualifies the power by the season and the story was a case of a man who was a moulder in a furnace in Bullium. There was a case of a man who was a moulder in a furnace in Bullium. There was a case of a man w pardon granted, &c. The thirty third see on of the constitution of Maryland, authorizes of parliament.

There was a case of a man who was a moulder covernor to grant pardons, &c., "for any

qualifies the power by these words: "under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by The trial and conviction took place a few weeks law." The eleventh section of the third article of the constitution of Florida, qualifies it in the power. So, sir, my amendments are neither new in the in themselves nor unprecedented. And I have yet to learn of any of those hardships or extreme ases, which the gentleman's imagination has

the above named states. Mr. BROWN asked for a division of the ques-

Nays-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, William Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Archibald Dixon, James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton. Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelley, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen George W. Mansfield, William C. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, John H. McHen , Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan weum, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Hen ry B. Pollard, William Preston, John T. Robin Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Sto-ner, Albert G. Talbot, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson,

Wesley J. Wright-73. The question was taken on the second amend-

fine or forfeiture, or grant a reprieve or par-don, he shall enter his reasons for doing so Mr. TRIPLETT. I believe when the house

tive of the executive.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I said the pardon-

the evils complained of. Again, both of these gentlemen speak of the amendments as though they contained provisions new and unprecedented in constitutions. If they will but examine the fifth section of the fourth article of the constitution of New York, they will see that the governor's power to grant pardons, &c., is "subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons." Also, that "he shall annually commucate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, &c." The sixth section of the fifth article of the constitution of the fifth article with the pardoning power. That became an abuse in their hands. That is not the fact. James the first, incurred great odium for not pardoning the first, incurred great odium for not pardoning the first incurred great odium for not pardoning the first, incurred great odium for not pardoning the first incurred great odium for not pardoning the first, incurred great odium for not pardoning the pardoning power. That became an abuse in their hands. That is not the fact. James the first, incurred great odium for not pardoning the first, incurred great odium for not pardoning the first incurred great odium for not pardoning the first, incurred great odium for not pardoning the first, incurred great odium for not pardoning to the pardoning power. That became an abuse in the pardoning power. The sixth nephew, the Duke of Moumouth. The real histion of the fifth article of the constitution of tory of those monarchs is, they were tyrants-Wisconsin authorizes the governor, "to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, subject to
such regulations as may be provided by law,
relative to the manner of applying for pardons."
Also "he shall annually communicate to the legislature, such cases of reprieve, commutation,
or pardon granted, &c." The thirty third seetion of the constitution of Maryland, authorized

very same words, and the eleventh section of the fence of which he was charged was the result of fifth article of the constitution of Arkansas, also a drunken frolic, and the testimony upon which uses the same restrictive words. And it may be he was convicted was false; he was a poor devil that the constitutions of other states use some and had no friends, and I exercised an act of such qualifications upon the exercise of this mercy in pardoning him. I was not concerned

Mr. PROCTOR moved the previous question, and it was ordered.

The yeas and nays being demanded on strik-

conjured up, having actually occurred in any of the above named states.

ing out, they were—yeas 52, nays 50.
Yeas—Mr. President, (Guthrie) John L. Bal-Mr. BROWN asked for a division.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the call of Mr. STEVENSON, on the first amendment of Mr. Hood, and it was rejected, yeas 8, nays 73, as follows:

Yeas—Richard Apperson, Jesse Coffey, Garrett

Hood, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. linger, William K. Bowling, Alfred Poyd, Wm. Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelly, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, liam C. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, John H McHenry, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, William Preston, Larkin J. Proetor, John T. Robinson, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Albert G. Talbott, William R Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, Charles A. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—

NAYS-Richard Apperson, John S. Barlow, Luther Brawner, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, William Cowper, Garrett Davis, Milford Elliott, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, Thos. J. Hood, Peter Lashbrooke, George W. Mansfield, Nathan McClure, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, Thomas Rockhold, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, John D. Taylor, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John Wheeler, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. Williams-30.

So the amendment was adopted. The tenth section, as amended, was then a-

The convention then adjourned.

COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. Triplett's remarks on his amendment to ent of Mr. Hood, and it also was rejected.

Mr. W. C. MARSHALL moved to strike out

Tuesday, the 27th ult., contained some inaccurative or the county courts. e last clause of the section as follows:
"That whenever the governor shall remit a cies, which we correct, and republish them in

every thinking man in this house, that there is a possibility that the counsel for the accused may be satisfied that there ought to be a doubt raised—that the point of law is not well settled.

Take, for instance, the case stated here a day or two ago, of one judge having decided that a negate from Simpson, against the assaults made In 1825-6, the legislature of Kentucky passed

expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, on mere rumor, without having conversed with the parties, or the wit-I know, and I so stated at the time, cuit judge pronounced the law to be unconstitutional, and he would disobey it, and compel us to do so. Is that law important or not? arises, what constitutes impartiality in a venire man, before he is sworn on the jury? And one cir-If the court of appeals were once to decide this controverted question, under the plan proposed in my amendment, their decision would be obtion throughout the state.

formity of decision in criminal cases, as well as correct and legal decisions. We who are now in this hall may not derive any benefit from it, as it must take some years before the present exist-ing evils can be remedied, but our children and our children's children may. At the present time there is no settled criminal jurisprudence in Kentucky; but if my amendment is adopted. The editor gives the correspondent a severe and well marital eastiration, and says: will go far to secure that desirable object. well merited eastigation, and says: There will grow up by degrees a settled, permanent criminal jurisprudence, arising from the decisions of the court of appeals in this state, on all the important points of criminal law, that will be sent up or carried up, either by the ciruntil by and by, we shall have here what has and we doubt if he did not vote against the calcuit court judges themselves, or the accusedbeen the glory and honor of England throughlaw, could not be read here.

gressive and improving; and five or six years ago the Legislature agreed that they might be culated to make. read in our courts, but should not be authorita-Now that is a very nice distinction, I confess; I am anxious that all the controverted and difficult points of criminal law, which from time to time may arise, shall be settled by the court see legislature of appeals, and thus be obligatory upon our cirourts; and compel the judges to decide alike in the different circuits, in all criminal cases; and it will then be some consolation to a criminal to know, if he suffers, that all who the enterprize are very sanguine—will be of imcommit similar crimes, will suffer a similar pun- mense benefit to the southern section of Kentuc-

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W HO has just received a good assortment of DRY great injustice to his party. No reason is assisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1849.—tf

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20 BBLS. best Family Flour, (warranted,) for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Salt.

20 BBLS. Lake Self, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Buckwheat Flour. I N Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849.

H. L. GOODWIN. 50,000 Shingles Wanted.

WANTED, 50,060 good Poplar Shingles. November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

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ion of twenty weeks, will commence on vacancies are expected, applications for the next session should be made as early as possible.

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. One half payable in advance.

ion in all the English branches, . rench.
lusic, including the use of instruments,

November 10, 1849-892-tf

1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED,

FRANKFORT.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

The winter term of the court of appeals, com-

The convention concluded on Saturday last. supersedens to the judgment of the court in the consideration of the report of the committee

be entered in the circuit court, which shall be By the provisions of the article in relation to that department, as amended and passed by the I was somewhat surprised to find, after the convention, the Governor is to be elected for four adjournment of the house last evening, that a misapprehension prevailed among members, in reference to the character of my amendment. It fice, for four years; the Treasurer for two years contains two propositions, that are perfectly simple in their character. The first is, that when a Secretary of State, it is provided, shall be apple in their character. The first is, that when a judge of a circuit court tries a case, and entertains a doubt on a point of law, he may carry the point of law to the court of appeals. Now, what will be be the result of that proposition? Where a point of law is such that a judge enterties a point of law is such that a judge enterties carrons doubts and is unwilling that the tains serious doubts, and is unwilling that the life or liberty of the accused shall be lost, without first having the decision of the court of appeals, he may adjourn the case to that tribuinstallation, a new election shall be held to fill nai. One answers, it very seldom happens. If so, then the remedy for the evil is not frequently called into operation. What is the next point? It will immediately strike the mind of have elapsed, then the Lieut. Governor shall suchased to the strike the mind of have elapsed, then the Lieut. Governor shall suchased to the strike the mind of have elapsed, then the Lieut.

gro was entitled to benefit of clergy, whilst another judge decided, in a similar case, that he was not. Now, one of them was wrong, and the other right. A case as strong as this I met with sations preferred against him by a correspondent of the Hopkinsville Press. The assaults which have been made upon many of the proma law as important as ever was enacted by them.

That it should be no cause of challenge or exception to a venire man, that he had formed or letter-writers from this place, have been of a character almost unprecedented in the history of partizan warfare. Those delegates have been denounced and vilified, and subjected to ridithat in two adjoining districts, one circuit judge cule in all its forms. We have been able to see decided this law to be constitutional, and it was our duty to obey it, while in the other the circular duty to obey it, while in the other the circular duty to obey it, while in the other the circular duty to obey it. that they have not always concurred with us in Noth- opinion, we have not deemed an excuse or justo do so. Is that law important or not: Some ing can be more important than that a man shall tification for an assault upon them. These assaults have not been confined to gentlemen of either one of the political parties. Whigs and man, before he is sworn on the jury? And one en-cuit court judge decides the question one way, and another a different and directly opposite way. and correspondents. We have thought it proper but on one occasion to sav any thing in reigatory on all the circuit courts, and we should gard to these matters, so far as they were pointed have uniformity of decision on this vital ques- at individual delegates. The gentlemen of the from inroughout the state.

I could go on and give instances innumerable party to which we belong, who have been the bjects of these attacks, in our judgment, needed of the uncertainty of the law in criminal cases, in this state, but those that I have enumerated no defence at our hands. Their words and their are sufficient to answer my purpose, and show acts, faithfully chronicled, are before the counforth the evil I wish to remedy, by obtaining unitry, and they furnish the best refutation of the try, and they furnish the best refutation of the

groundless charges preferred against them. Our purpose, however, on this occasion, was to correct a statement in the article in the Yeoman, in regard to the attack against Mr. Clarke.

"We have no knowledge who this co dent of the Press is, but if we should be able to judge from the violence of his attack upon the leading pro-slavery democrats in the conven-tion, we would say that he is an abolition whig,

out her whole land, a permanent and intelligible It will be recollected that the Hopkinsville criminal code of laws. How did her criminal Press is a democratic paper-thorough and ulcode grow up? All of her acts of parliament in tra democratic. Our information is, (and it was relation to crimes, now in force, may be condensed in one volume; while the decisions of her courts expounding and explaining these acts of parliament, which form in reality her criminal whig," but an abolition locofoco, and that he is code, are contained in volume on volume. The criminal law of England, previous to 1776, has been rendered obligatory in this state by acts of assembly, but for a time the decisions of her would have put him in possession of that fact; courts, on criminal as well as civil questions of and we submit to him if it is not due to Mr. But legislation, like everything else, is pro-

> The charter for the Henderson and Nashville railroad, has passed both houses of the Tennes-

> The charter will be submitted to the next legis ture of Kentucky.

The road, if completed,-and the friends of

The National Intelligencer, of the 27th ult., announces the resignation of the Hon. NATHAN F. Dixon, the member elect from Rhode Island to the House of Representatives in Congress The resignation of Mr. Dixon at this particular juncture, is, to say the least of it, an act of very signed for the course he has thought proper to

The Louisville Journal of Saturday last, says: Hogs.-The market has at present a decidedly upward tendency, and the sales yesterday ranged from \$2 60 to \$2 65 net. The weather has moderated a little, but is yet quite favorable for packing operations.

Hogs.-The business of hog slaughtering commenced at the pork-house last Monday, and is now going on quite briskly. Mr. Thomas Quigly, the principal buyer in this market, has purchased about 9,000 hogs at \$2 @ \$2 121/2, dividing on 212 pounds .- Bowling Green Intelligen-

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—Private letters received from Tampa, Florida, by a gentleman of this city, inform us that the delegation from the Western Seminoles, accompanied by their agent, M. Frankfort Female Seminary, Duval, Esq., and Luther Blake, Esq., arrived at Gen. Twiggs's headquarters on the 10th inst. The delegation is composed of ten Seminoles and two interpreters, and they express great confidence in their ability to accomplish the object of their visit, and that they will be able to in-, and duce the entire body of Indians, now in Florida, peaceably to remove and unite with their brethren in the west .- Washington Republic.

..... FLOGGING IN THE NAVY .- A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press, and which was republished in the Republic yesterday through in advertence, stating that forty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty lashes had been inflicted on board the United States ship Independence duboard the United States ship reduce during one trip; we have the most unquestionable ring one trip; we have the most unquestionable authority to say it is without foundation. The citation of Commodore Stewart as authority to say it is without foundation. the statement is alike a gratuitous use of his name, as well as a piece of gross injustice to the FOR which Cash will be given, by officers who had charge of the Independence during the trip in question.—Republic.

FOREIGN NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH.-From the Louisville Journal of Saturday, we copy the subjoined news by the last steamer. Read the eloquent extract from the address of Kossuth to their Bread Dec. 1, 184 his countrymen:

Halfax, Nov. 29.

Kossuth's Address—The ingrate whom thou hast fostered with thy abundance, he rose against hee, traitor to his mother, and destroyed the atterly. Thou hast been betrayed—thou hast been sold by my country—thy death sentence has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written, beloved of my heart, by him has been written. hast fostered with thy abundance, he rose against that thee, traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee been sold by my country—thy death sentence has been written, beloved of my heart, by him whose virtue, whose love I never dared to doubt in the fervor of my boldest thoughts I should almost as soon have doubted the existence of the Omnipotence as believe that he should ever be a traitor to his country. Thou hast been betrayed by him in whose hands I had but a little space before deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend even to the last drop of his heart's blood—he hath done treason to his heart's blood—he hath done treason to his mother, and the glitter of gold hath been for him more seductive than that of the blood shed to save his country. Base gain hath more value in his eyes than his country, and God has abandoned him as he has abandoned his God for his allies in hell. Maygars, beloved ompanions, blame me not for having cast mine eyes on this man and for having given to him my place; it was necessary, for the people had be lowed on him their confidence loved him, and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud, and nevertheless this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him people of Maygars—curse the breast that did not dry up before it gave him

LONDON, Nov. 16. Advices from Constantinople, to the 1st inst., state that the British fleet was anchored in Alonkin Bay, and would remain there until the arri al of the courier with the Czar's answer to communication of Fund Effendi; should that answer prove unfavorable the fleet will proceed at once to Constantinople. Sir Stradford Canning has communicated to the Turkish government that the English Cabinet had unanimously agreed to form offensive alliance with the Porte, in event of hostile proceedings on the part of Russia. Similar communications have been made by Gen. Aupick on behalf of the French government. Spanish troops in Rome have received orders to return to Spain. Sir E. Bulwer, Minister to the United States,

went on board the steamer "Hecate" on the 15th

There are between eighteen and nineteen thousand post-offices in the United States. These, when the present Administration came into power, were almost exclusively filled by Locofocos. Between three and four thousand of the incumbents, or about one in five, it is said, have been turned out. The editor of the Louisville Democrat thinks that such awful proscription was never before heard of since the world began.—Russellville Herald sellville Herald.

night, the 24th instant, Mrs. Sally E., aged 20 years, wife of M. L. Broadwell, and daughter of B. W. Finnell, Esq. of Georgetown.

We are called upon by this event to record the death of a good woman, one who is the standard of the death of a good woman, one who is the standard of the death of a good woman, one who is the standard of the death of a good woman, one who is the standard of the death of a good woman, one who is the standard of the death of a good woman.

sible and important station of daughter, wife, mother, and relation, was all that we could ask or expect in this frail world. But few pass away so much lamented; in early life she attached herself to the Christian Church, in which she was a faithful worshipper till the day of her death. It is our fervent hope, that the disconsolate husband and afflicted parents may be sustained by the same fountain of grace and mercy in which the departed trusted for eternal salva tion. Green shall grow the grass over the grave of "Sally," and nature write the blessed words of peace with flowers thereon.

"O think not, grave, that we resign This treasure as forever thine: We only ask a transient stay, Till heaven unfolds the eternal day.' "That blissful hope the bosom cheers,

By deep regret and sorrow riven— When we have passed this vale of tears; That we all shall meet again in heaven. Diep, in Mercer county, at his residence near Harrodsburg, on Friday last, on the 23d inst., of consumption, Philip T. Allin, Clerk of the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mercer Circuit Court.

Our friend, R. C. Steele, has oponed a Grocery Store, on Market street. His stock is large and well selected, and he asks a share of custom. He is a clever gentleman, and will, we have no doubt, offer fair bargains. Call and see him.

4-00-1 TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY. BENJAMIN SELBY respectfully announces him self a candidate for re-election to the office of Door Keener to the Senate; and refers newly elected members to the old Senators, and the following resolution, pass-

ed unanimously at the last session : " RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are due. and are hereby tendered, to John D. McClure, Sergeant at-Arms, and Benjamin Seley, Door Keeper of the Senate, for their prompt and vigilant attention to the members, as well as a faithful discharge of the duties of heir respective offices,"-Senate Journal, '48-9.

November 26, 1849.-dtd* To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky.

October 24, 1849,-tf

PRACTICAL LECTURES

ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, BY THOS, WOMERSLEY, M. D., of Beston, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THESE LECTURES will be illustrated by one of the best sets of Parisian Apparatus that has ever been imported into the country, which show over 2000 different parts of the Human Body, natural as life, and which will afford, it is hoped, an opportunity worthy of improvement by all those who value a knowledge of the beautiful structure of the human body," and possess "the key to the full enjoyment of a prolonged life," and the "grand principles of self-management."

Lectures commence on Manday Evening, Decem-

Lectures commence on Monday Evening, December 3d, at 7 o'clock in the COURT HOUSE, and will be continued at the same time and place, on each

The Course will consist of 5 Lectures.
Single Tickets 25 cents—Course Tickets 75 cents—to be had at the principal Bookstores, and at the door. Frirst Lecture will be FREE. Frankfort, Dec. 3, 1849.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL! R. KNOTT,

HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second Fall Importation of DRY GOODS, from the Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849.

A SPLENDID assortment of high colored French Merinoes and Cashmeres, received this day, from the Eastern Cities, by R. KNOTT. November 23, 1849.

A VERY large lot of Black Silk Lace, Velvet Ribbons, and Jenny Lind Braids, for trin-ming dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849.

A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and Embroidered French Clonks, received from Philadelphia this day, and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

LARGE assortment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by R. KNOTT. A LARGE assortmen ed, and for sale by November 23, 1849.

BBLS. good EATING and COOKING AP-16 PLES, just received and for sale for Cash, by SAM, HARRIS.

10 BBLS. this year's DRIED PEACHES, just re-

friends and patrons may necessary morning. ir Bread FRESH and HO? every morning. GRAY & GEORGE.

LAST CALL. November 30, 1849.

COTTON YARNS.—500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500;
120 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600;
120 doz. do. 700;
160 doz. do. 800;
224 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarns;
200 doz. 600 do. do; in store and fo

do; in store and for B. F. JOHNSON. January 1, 1849.

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which we

MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING brought to this Market! The Clothes were ma experienced and skillful workmen, under the dire to of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in poi orkmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT-EN.
Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING, we have Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.,

and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

IFFless goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods, so that gen-tlemen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our custom-ers.

Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

SHOULDER BRACES, -- Just received, a lot of) fine Shoulder Braces, for sale low, for cash, by Nov. 26, 1749. SPANGENBERG & PRIETT.

SILVER CRAVAT BUCKLES. - Just received D and for sale, a lot of Silver Cravat Buckles, by Nov. 26, 1849. SPANGENBERG & PRUETT.

MUSIC.

JOHN F. LLOYD has just opened a large lot of splendid NEW MUSIC, selected in person out of the Stocks of all the eminent es, Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to Musical Instruments of every description furnish Lloyd's Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg.

P. HARKINS.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the TATLOR-ING BUSINESS on Mainstreet, in the shop formercupied by Win. Mathews, Win. Bridges, and more

ANDREW MONROE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCINNATI.

REFER TO-HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky. E. H. TAYLOR, Esq. R. PINOELL, Esq., Lexington, Ky. P. S. BUSH, Esq., Covington, Ky. Cincinnati, Obio, Oct. 4-1849*

Wanted to Purchase. WILL pay fair Cash prices for some 30 or 40 NE-GROES, from the ages of 10 to 25 years old. male and female, for farming purposes. Nov. 12, 1849.—71\$3 No. 74, 5th St. Louisville, Ky.

Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO.,

144, Main Street, Cincinnati, WILL open to their retail trade this Fall, the mo choice selection of LADIES' FURS they ha ever had in Store, comprising nearly every style of M ever had in Store's comprising nearly every style of Mu that is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of ther very rich and beautiful Victorines; flat and round Boas Polonaise; Wristlets; Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties Swan Trimmings, &c., all conveniently arranged in the second story, where relative to the convenient of the conve

The Ladies of Cincinnati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are re uested to keep our stock in mlnd.
WM. DODD & CO.,

WM. DODD & Co.,

144. Main street, three doors below Fourth.

Pre We will pay particular attention to forwarding

Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1849.—d*

Chocolate. SWEET and Baker's Chocolate, very fine, for sale [Nov. 22. PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. ROBERT STEVENSON.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing: an ciling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size an

sition Colors, and every style of interior dece

100.

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal erms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

H. GOODMAN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(FROM PARIS, FRANCE).

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced business in the room on St. Clair Street, formerly occupied by C. N. Johnston, next door to Todd's Bookstore, and that he is propared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style. The undersigned would respectfully announce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keeper of the Senate" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would refer them to the citizens of Frankfort.

LEWIS B. FENWICK.

The undersigned by C. A. comments the Bookstore, and that he is propared to execute orders in the category of the senate and most fashionable style. He also SCOURS AND RENOVATES OLD CLOTHES in a superior style.

I. PAll work done at the shortest notice. Charges moderate. Frankfort, November 7, 1849.—Im

Dried Peaches. 10 BBLS, this year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sa PIERSONS'S CONFECTIONERY. October 29, 1849

HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office these

ors above the Commonwealth office FRANKFORT, Aug. 21. 1849-880-tf Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet.

The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. II.
PERRY, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati.
The Diana will la-ve Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.
Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday, at 10 A. M.
For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on Board, or to June 26, 1849-872-11 LAZ. LINDSEY, Agent,

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 10 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at nesday at 9 o'oclock.

For fraight or same For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's Landing every Monday at 12 o'elock. Leaves Oregon lay and Friday at 9 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Tues lay and Friday at 9 o'clock. June 19 o'clock For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848—S31-U. JNO. WATSON & Co

20 BUSHELS this year's DRIED APPLES, in fine order, just received, and for sale, for cash, by November 23, 1849.

50 KEGS pure WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale for cash, by SAM. HARRIS. November 23, 1849.

Hot Bread! Hot Bread!! THE subscriber commenced Baking Bread this day,
and hopes, by keeping a good article always on
hand, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
T. P. PIERSON, St. Clair street. O ceived, and for sale for cash, by

November 23, 18:9.

About half way between the Shields House and Capitol.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22, 1849.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

| P Office, in front Room of his residence on St. Clair street encogists the Telegraph (1985).

lair street, opposits the Telegraph Office. Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1849-823-by.

Frankfort Clothing Emporium. GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!!

SECOND IMPORTATION! SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, MERCHANT TAILORS, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received direct from the East, their second importation of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, And Fancy Cravats, Handkerchiefs,

cc. &c.
Cail and see our Goods.—Small profits for Cash, is our motto.
We also keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of CLOTHING, which we warrant to be well made. If 7 We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Tai-loring business. None need apply but those that can come well recommended. Nov. 17, 1849—884tf

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE.

On Main street, one door labove Dr. Lleyd's Drug Store. I take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicirity, that I have regularly estab-lished myself here for the lished myself here, for the purpose of carrying on a READY MADE CLOTHING STORE. My stock as it is now, consists in a well se-lected assortment of

as it is now, consists in a well selected assortment of
Full and Winter Clothing.
Over Coats, Dress, Frock, Sack and
Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of all
sizes and descriptions; Linen Shirts;
Inder Shirts, and Drawers; Hats; Caps; Hankerchiefs,
suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Careet Bags, &cc.
I do not like to boast, therefore, I say simply to all
hose who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me
a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves.
Gentlemen: if you wish to get a good article, good fit,
well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any
setter than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor
to satisfy you in every respect.
L. ROSENFELD.

L. ROSENFELD. Frankfort, Ky. October 10, 1849.-tf

Oysters! Oysters!!

WE are constantly receiving by every packed in WE are constantly receiving
Fresh Baltimere tysters, by express, packed in
ICE, and as good as can at any time be had in Baltimore, for sale by the can, for Cash, by
GRAY & GEORGE.

Agents for Baltimore and Western Oyster Line.
November 1, 1849.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

T. P. PIERSON, T. P. PIERSON,

II AVING been appointed agent for one of the best Ball timore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

He has also fitted up his Lee Cream Saloon as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, on the shortest notice.

Frankfort Oct. 18, 1849, 445 Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849-dtf.

Negroes Wanted. WISH TO PURCHASE A PLOUGH BOY, and a GIRL or WOMAN, who understands washing anvilking.

A. W. DUDLEY. November 2, 1849.



Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly oppo-site the Weisiger House, Is now open for the Season. None but the best Li quors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

Iron. 4 TONS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Nails. 20 KEGS, Shoenberger's Juniata, in store, and fo sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment of the best family groce ries, just received, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Flour.

10 BBLS. Valley Mills, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE Boots and Shoes.

CASES men's boots and brogans, in store, and fe sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Salt. 50 BBLS Lake Salt, in store, and for sale by R. C. STEELE.

Nov. 20, 1849. Picks and Mattocks.

2 DOZ. G. S. Clay Picks; 1 doz. Grub Hoes; 1 doz G. S. Mattocks; received per Blue Wing, and for sale Nov. 20. TODD & CRITTENDEN. STONE SLEDGES.

18 HEAVY Stone Sledges; received per Blue Wing, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

WINDOW GLASS 6 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass; 6 boxes 10 by 1 Window Glass; received per Blue Wing, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. November 20.

Heidsick Champaigne!! 15 BASKETS genuine Heidsick Champaigne, received this day from the importer, and for sale by Nov. 20.

GRAY & GEORGE.

Brown Stout! 2 CASKS "Rob. Byass" London Brown Stout ju-received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE,

WANTED. 9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid LAZ. LINDSEY. November 7, 1849.

Powder. 50 KEGS Dupont's Blasting Powder, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1-49. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Crow Bars.

12 STEEL CROW BARS, received per steamer Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

IN addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Cuba Sixes, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very five, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. November 22, 1849. W. Smith Brown, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 26, Courtland Street, New York,

No. 26, Courtland Street, New York.

THE subscriber, (successor of the oldest Shoe House in New York.) invites the attention of Merchants from Kentucky visiting New York, to his Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, which they will find unsurpassed for styles and qualities. Those in want of good, uniform articles, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber a call. His Stock for the Spring will be ready for sale about the first of February.

New York, November 28, 1849.—3md

JOHN BULL'S Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THIS invaluable remedy has already caused happiness to the hearts of thousends, and is daily giving more consolation to the afflicted than could be afforded by all the wealth in the mines of California and the

world combined.

It is put up in full Quart Bottles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much Pure Honduras Sassaparilla as any similar preparation made in Ame Price \$1 per Bottle, or six Bottles for \$5.

Price \$1 per Bottle, or six Bottles for \$5.

It has been a well established fact for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, the Lay of mercury, intoxicating drinks, evil hat its in younh, barrenness, &c. We boidly assert that John Buil's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is the only preparation before the public that is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without any regard to price, and every pound, before being used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its gentileness ascertained before being used.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA also contains the virtues of several other valuable Medical Roots, together forming the best compound, and producing the greatest curative agent in the known world!

THIS MEDICINE, when used according to Di

Scrofula, or King's Evil;
Cancers, Tumors;
Eruptions of the Skin;
Erysipelas;
Chronic Sore Eyes;
Ring worm or Tetters;
Coughs, Colds;
Weakness of the Chest;
Pulmonory Affections;
and all other diseases tending to produce
Cousumption: Consumption; Liver Complaint; Female Irregularities and Complaints; Sick and Nervous Head

Cold Sores and Ulcers;
Swelling of the Glands;
Symphits, Dyspepsia;
Sait Rheum;
Diseases of the Kidneys;
Diseases arising from the
use of Mercury;
Loss of Appetite;
Path in the Side and Shoulders;
General Debility;
Lombago: Dross; ow Spirits. Night Sweats;

Exposure or Imprudence in Life; Chronic Constitutional gative; it is superior to Blue Lick or Congress Water, Salts, or Sedlitz

GOOD TESTIMONY!

The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, thus speaks of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA: "IT HAS NO EQUAL! The unprecedented sale of Bull's Compound Finid Extract of Sarsanarilla in this sity, where it has been introduced for the past two months oxry with the very gratifying effects produced upon all who have tried it, warrant the assertion that as purnifier of the blood IT HAS NO EQUAL! This is a load assertion, but it can be substantiated by calling

old assertion, but it can be substantiated by calli n the agent in this city " Bear with us, reader, a little longer, and be that BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the

Wonder of the World! and that it will cure you, no matter how long you have and that it will cure you, no matter now long you have been suffering.
What Dr. Owen, Drugg'st and Apothecary of several years' standing, says about Eufl's Sarsaparilia:

Mr. John Bull.—Dear Sir: I have been for a number of years severely afficted with a Mercunial Headache, and a dull, heavy pain in my Liver. I used almost all the remedies of the day, especially the Sarsaparilia prepared by different persons. But all to little or no advantage, until I chanced to meet with yours, three bottles of which gave me more relief than all the others combined.

les of white gave to combined.

I therefore take pleasure in recommending your Saraparilla to the afficted community as a superior article. Very respectfully, J. H. OWEN, M. D.

RHEUMATISM. Let all those who are suffering under the agonizing tortures of Rheumatism, read the following, and see what may also be done for them, if they will use this in-

llible remedy. Mr. John Bull-Dear Sir: For the last three years, I Mr. Joux Bull-Dear Sir: For the last three years, I have been afflicted with Rheumatism of the severest character. I was at times in the greatest agony of pain; I tried every remedy I could procure for the disease, but found no permanent relief until I was induced to use your preparation of Sarsaparilla, which has entirely cured me of Rheumatism, and greatly improved my general health more than any medicine I have ever used. I have been free of pain for several months, and have no doubt the cure is permanent, and I confidently recommend it as being the best medicine in use for Rheumatism.

Whiontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1888.

Sm. Uniontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1848.

FROM DR. WM. T. PRENTISS:

Mr. BULL: In regard to your Sarsaparilla, I will say that I have used it to some extent in Cutaneous Affections of long standing, as Tinea Capetls, Lepra, Proriasis, Scabies, Syphilitic Cachexia, and in all diseases where the indication of care seems to consist in a thorough change or modification of the finides of the body, with considerable success, in conjunction with local treatment. I think I would prefer it on any other preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and any physician will admit its value, upon learning the substances that enter into its composition. Respectfully yours,

WM. T. PRENTISS, M. D.

Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847.

Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847.

NOTICE TO FEMALES. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest Female dedicines now in existence. In those numerous cases Medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is lessened when the efforts of nature are weak and deficient, or are profuse or overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength feeble and yielding, the spirit troubled and depressed, the health broken, mind shaken, and consequently the happiness destroyed—then Bull's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy. It assists nature in the performance of her duty, braces, the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, removes obstructions, checks excesses, creates pure and healthy blood, and imparts health and happiness. Were ladies generally to adopt the use of this medicine, we should see for less suffering, disease and unhappiness among them than now exists; health would take the place of disease, and rosy checks would succeed the pullid face; we should have smiles instead of tears, and perhaps a happy long life, instead of one cut short by disease, or made miscrable from continued suffering and affliction. At that critical period termed the turn of life,' which is often attendant with so much danger, Eull's Sarsaparilla is found to exert a most heneficial effect. All ladies approaching this crisis should be apprised of this fact, and avail themselves of this valuable medicine.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN,

How we all admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and a rosy colored check. How often do we see persons not possessing this "desideratum so devoutly to be wished," resorting to cosmetics, lotions, washes, paints and coloring materials to restore to them a semblance of that which disease has deprived them of, and that too often times with manifest injury to the skin. The fact is, Bull's Sarsaparilla is the best Cosmetic known. It makes the skin clear upon the correct and only true principle, not by coating the surface with poisonous or deleterious matter which serves to close the peres and check a natural perspiration, but by removing every particle of billious, morbid and diseased matter from the blood, and making the same pure, healthy and vigorous, giving activity to every minute vessel, and changing the yellow, dark and sallow countenance to the bloom and freshness of youth. If the ladies generally could be apprized and convinced of this fact, they would abandon the use of all paints, mixtures, and lotions, and use the only effectual remedy. "A word to the wise is sufficient," and a hint is enough for the ladies. A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

Better Testimony than was ever offered in fa-vor of any Medicine!

FROM DR. JAMES M. MOORE. Mr. John Bull: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your Sarsaparilla to be the best article ever man-factured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphillis, and many ther cutaneous and Glandular Affections, having used t with entire success in a number of the above cases. Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847.

JAS. M. MOORE.

More testimony from Dr. Moore:
Mr. John Bell: I am using your Sarsaparilla in several new cases of Scrofula, and with happy effect. I am now confident it is one of the most efficacious medicines that can be made for that disease. Yours,

JAMES M. MOORE, M. D.

Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1, 1848. Testimony like the following renders superfluous all orther comments upon the efficacy of Bull's Sarsapa-

From Dr. L. P. VANDALL, Professor of Chemistry in From Dr. where the Louisville Medical College;

"I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no lesit tion in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in Chronic diseases, to which it is applicable.

L. P. YANDELL, M. D. Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, Physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla; Louisville, March 20, 1842.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calulated to produce an attention impression on the sartest it has been desired. alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best arti-cle of Sarsaparilla in use. M PYLES, M. D., Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

This Medicine is daily grappling with disease through the Western Country, restoring to blooming health and youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—nay, those that are grievously tor mented. Certificates are teeming from all directions, from men of truth and high moral standing, placing it from its intrusic worth, the very best of all remedies ever before the public.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN BULL, At his principal Office, SI, Fourth street, and by the Druggists generally in the city and county Persons wishing to accept an Agency for the Sale of Buil's Sursaparilla, will place address JOHN BULL, SI, Fourth street, Louisville, with references.

W. L. CRUTCHER,

W. L. CRUTCHER.

Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

TY, KENTUCKI.

FACULTY.

OL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. B. DEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres. CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics. CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant. J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon. Locar now.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

physical.

Apmission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactority passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Gov-

ADVANTAGES .-- The course of studies at the Institute ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor. This Department is organized, for the present, with ne view of including only those branches of Law which the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Acade mic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

as not to interrupt the studies their other classes.

Payable half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160.00 Do. do. (Preparatory Department.) 130.00 French and Spanish Languages, extra, each. 10.00 For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky." F. W. CAPERS

Female Eclectic Institute,

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY. THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more taan 1,000 volumes: of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anstomical plates, and of a most superb sait of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per session of fice months, in advance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least expense.

Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these

Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these, the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M.

JAS. S. FALL, A. M.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19. 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink,

M manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Iuk, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.
The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange
We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.
We have for several years past made large sales an unally, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh and St. Louis, to New Orleans and Mobile.

Piano Forte Warerooms.

N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD, TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they

friends and the public generally, that they price are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTES,
From the surivalled Manufacturers, NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each instrument.

estrument. P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instru

tion, and instruments selected with a selected N. B. Old Pianos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishers.

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.--d

CITY CRDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Frankfort, that it shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any person, or persons, to pass around or through the city, ringing any bell.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person be found so offending, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2 for every offence; recoverable upon conviction thereof, as other fuses are.

as other fines are.3. Be it further ordained, if a slave shall offend agains the first section of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, he shall receive twenty stripes, which, however, may be released by the payment of the sum of \$2 for each offence.

P. SWIGERT, Mayor. Nov. 20, 1849—d 1w.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel.

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House,

H AVING recently refitted his establishment in a
style superior to any in the city. rior to any in the city, and as he has fit ted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo men, and any one waying clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED, can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on him.

Oct. 4, 1849-870-tf

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best article, in store and for sale by SAM, HARRIS.

Kentucky Reports. A FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, if mmediate application be made at Nov. 5, 1849. TODD'S BOOKSTORE,

WANTED! WANTED :: THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Si Handred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing give the highest CASH price.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d WALSTON. MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, PILOT BISCUIT;
Butter Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices.

Always on hand at the lowest prices.

ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.

Cincinnati, October 4-d. N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati

CHARLES MULLER, IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

1,000 to 5,000 the following styles.

VIRGINIA.

Lb. Lump.

5 do.

40.

40.

12 do.

do.

do. 12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist. 8 do. 8 do. 12 do. 12 do. 16 do. 16 do. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.--d

D. Y. HARRISON. STEAM SPICE MILLS.

Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, O. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted pure— PEPPER, CLOVES, ALLSPICE, CINNAMON,

HARRISON & EATON.

Dure—
PEPPER,
CLOVES,
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled—
ALSO—
Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
Arisen Capanas Pagasas in Bodtes.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for
Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
Thought have supplied at short notice. CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

1] FREFERENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson: T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.

Horels:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law. Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hund or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leathh and or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains: Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by GEORGE COX, Main Street, Cincipnati, Ohio.

GEORGE COX,
October 4, 1849.—d GEORGE COX,

Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE

States.
A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Water A splendid and large variety of House Farnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c. always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms.

In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of New!! Invented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost ever escription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, nd the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and

cost splendid in the whole country. Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.--d

J. E. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginla TOBACCO, of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers, dealers will be furnished at the lowest Eastern prices. All orders for articles not in our line, will be promy filled. Cincinuati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

Landf Pipes "Hennessy" Pale Brandy,—pure and old; 2 nalf Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old; cask wherior old Holland Gin;
cask wherior old Holland Gin;
cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
cask "Huff Gordon" Golden Sherry,
cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry;
cask "Gordon" Madeira;
cask for Tengrific Wine.

2 casks "Robert Byas's" London Bro. Stout, 10 bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior; r sale on draft or by the bottle by

GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe; 1 case Punch Essence; 2 cases Muscat defrontignau;

1 case Catawba Wine; 4 cases Catawba Wine; 5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret. GRAY & GEORGE. For sale by October 12, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. E have now in store, 8,039 Reams of Paper and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams f this stock has been manfactured expressly to our and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers. ments with Eastern Manufacturers have

been perfected the present summer, and give us advan-tages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Deal We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We vite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in is market.

BUTLER & BROTHER,

Wholesale Paper Dealers.

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

RESPECTFULLY invite sttention to their large as STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

HAVING moved into our new store. No.

130, Main street, under the Commercial
Bank, we are now opening our FALL
Gold and Silver Watches;
Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles,
Spectacle Glasses, Accordeons, Pistols.
Razors, Knives and Scissors;
Fine French and Yankee Brass Clocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
A general assortment of Watchmaker's Tools and
Materials, &c., &c., of our own direct importation and
purchase from the original manufacturers, and all which
we will sell at as low prices as any house in the country.

DUHME & CO.
Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849-5t. \$3 (cha Gzette.) Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849-5t. \$3 (cha Gzette.)

Fine Cigars. DLANTATION. Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Habanna, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia, El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1849.—887

Cranberries. 2 BBLS. very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday ember next, and continue until the first Monday pril. They are intended to embrace the most impor-nt branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, atternational and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by

Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace 1. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest

times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

II. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law, and Private International Law, embracing and Private International Law.

Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaleb, will

al Law.

III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,

The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average, Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

I. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

of the State Courts.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with

of Equity and Admaratty.

The exercises will be two le-sons every day—excep he hollidays established by law—each occupying in al etween one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture ecitation, or an examination, or two or all of them comined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Mout Court will be onen all the time, and will be ourt of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentle en only, every student must be personally known for nen of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and efore his admission into the school he must matriculate y the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of he Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup in incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise stiffs each professor the eye fixed for his reward. isfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty five do

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred o The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conterted on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several orofessors be found by them all worthy of the honor.
H. A. BULLARD, Dean.
New Orleans, October, 1849.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS; the Adjutant General, together with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

ny other College. [Educated at West Point.] [Educated at West Point.]

Col. B R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathemati Lieut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.] Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.] Mr. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Lichig.] Rev. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.] JAS. G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages [Educated at Washington College, Pa.] JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.] Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres. [Educated at Vale College.] Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages. [Educated in the City of Paris' Capt. C. E. MOIT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in New York]

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere. ure water, and romantic scenery; and is unjuestionally one of the most eligible locations for a Literary institution in the United States. The grounds have een greatly improved and ornamented during the last we years. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the ar of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Ex-

The removal will be made immediately after Christ has, and the School opened at that place

The Academic year exterds from the first Monday of eptember to the third Friday of June—forty weeks. Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen ifferent States, have entered this institution since it was ganized in 1847. It is entirely free from the con r domination of any sect or party, either political or eligious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap iniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced.

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and oractically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN FITTUTE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of d States. He was for a long time the Principal Assis ant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy at et Point. All the instruments connected with that artment, have been procured at considerable cost,

lepartment, have been producted as considerated and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he snow offered \$7.5 per month for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this ime \$2.500 per anoum as Principal Engineer of a Ridond under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of the state of the d States. \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assis

ant Angineers.

Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and unrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and ractically qualified, in a short time. tically qualified, in a short time, and at small ex-se, at the Western Military Institute. pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuition, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that tate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twenty-four weeks,) it is \$96.

Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

odd Fellows Hall, on Market street. w always on hand a good assortment of F CERIES, which he will sell very low or Country Produce

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 5s. Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1849.

S. J. JOHN'S,

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Koom in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849—870-11.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. Johnson Buckner,

Description of the citizens of Prankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of Historical and Portrait Engraving.

The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T. JONES, a practical Engraver. Aug. 28, 1849—881-6m

T. P. SMITE, PARIS, KY. W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY. T. & W. Smith, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, W II.L attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore. Collections attended to in any of the counties adjoin-

ing Fayette.

[I] W. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

Sept. 4, 1849-882-tf

PHŒNIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT. J. and the public generally, that he has re-built his steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the character of his work and his charges.

Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand and for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good terms.

Frankfort November 21-841-tf.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT FRANKFORT, KY.

THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the year.

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Annyle provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed. Terms of Tuition, per Session.

Drawing and Painting. No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan Board, including washing, &c., per week. - 9 50 Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

8. ROBINSON, Principal.
Frankfort, July 17, 1849-875

Walnut Hill Female Institute.

SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON. THE Third Session of five months will commence of the First Monday in October, 1849, with in of pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institute that session. Neither among them, nor in the f at Walnut Hill, has there been a single death fro cause, since the establishment of the Institution. And Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]
Mr. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—
[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Lichig.]
Rev. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]
JAS. G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages [Educated at Washington College, P. a.]
JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.]
Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres. [Educated at Yale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages [Educated in the City of Paris]
Capt. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in the City of Paris]
Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.
To secure the manifold advantage of health. economy, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution, have selected for its permanent iocation, the famous

Blue Lick Springs,
Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike, 24 miles from the latter place, und 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The bildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred Cadets.

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere.

Trift place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere.

TERMS. Tuition in the Junior Class,
Tuition in the Senior Class,
Board, including washine, &c., per session,
Music by Mr. Paul Schmidt, For use of Piano,

One-half the Board and Tuition payable in advance, the balance at the end of the sesson. In consequence of the large addition that has been made to the buildings, a greater number of pupils can now be taken into the lamily of the Principal. For the want of room he was compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a number engaged for the next session, those who wish to send their daughturs or wards, had better secure places for them before the commencement of the session.

Address, Lexington, Ky.

Address, Lexington, Ky.

J. J. BULLOCK, Principal.
September 11, 1849-88?-2m

Fair Warning.

We have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come forward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c.

SCOTT & HARBESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby actified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859-tf JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoint counties Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-19 DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,

Determined to make Frankfort his permanent residence offers his services to the public. Office d. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken-July 6. 1847—769-11. Notice.

Not

W. H. GREBNUP,
NELSON ALLEY,
H. B. FARRAR.,
H. L. JUDGE,
Of James T. Judge, dec'd.
Frankfort, October 31, 1849.—26-1md

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky. ONE year has now nearly clapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratifude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singeing Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 760 to 1,000 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens: all have been re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Packing Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all

be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execure to the utmost of our ability, any business extended to our care.
In our last season's operations we had much to con-

In our last season's operations we had much to content against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

cessive year.

We would call the attention of those Farmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18, 9-87, -6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal pationage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish PARTIES AND WEDDINGS,

5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities:
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine,
1 quarter cask Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes
4 quarter casks "Wheelhigh Gin," prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Rum;
10 bbls. good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11,1] TODD & CRUTENDEN.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry." variation

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light;
10 doz. South side Madeira, pure and nutty;
25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret;
5 doz. pure old Port;
30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binninger's Mum," Brigham's Grape Leaf," "Cordon Blue."
These Wines are of the very best quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITIENDEN. FLOUR:—MISSOURI FLOUR.

150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and inch superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flour—in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sent 11

Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea

son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky.
June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS; CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—865tf

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of

15 do. old Copper distinct de., 3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand; 6 half pipes Cognac Brandy; 6 bbls, Cognac Brandy; 9 pipes pure Holland Gin; 9 pipes superior Port Wine;

20 boxes Rosin Soap; 5 boxes variegated Soap; boxes Castile Soap; half boxes superior Gunpowder Tea

box Black Tea; Tierce Rice, 5 boxes Starch;
20.000 half Spanish Cigars;
12 doz, half boxes Sardines;
5 bbis, double tefined Loaf Fuzar;
20 bbis. New Orleans Suzar;
60 bags superior Rio Coffee;
10 boxes James River Tobaco;
5 boxes Cavendish do.;
10 haze ald Government laya Coffe

10 bags old Government Java Coffee

75 bags Table salt: 100 boxes Burrows' Mustard; 40 kegs No. 1, Lard. Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WAKE, and other

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on libe erms.

Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1849.—884t Ketchum & Headington, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office in Gazette Building, Main-street, between 3d and 4th streets. Sd and 4th streets.

Refer to—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Wm. D. Reed, Esq., Hou. A. K. Woolley, M. C. Johnson, Esq., Lexington, Ky. P. F. Mr. KETCHUM will go to Texas about the 1st of October next, and will attend to the collection of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands.

Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-1y

Letcher & Tilford,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Will attend jointly to business confided to ther in the different Courts holding their sessions Poffice on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-704-tf

Law Notice.

JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention gives VV and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land War ants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. July 6, 1847—769-tf.

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit

Office West side St. Clairstreet, and at all times ope uring the husiness hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law,

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Will practice in all the Courts held in Knox
Whitley, Lauret, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlau
counties.

August 28, 1849—881-tf 20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

JAS. W. MARTIN. May 15 1849-886-tf



THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL -- \$300,000.

W ILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

It is the lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. I. TODD, Agent.

May 22, 1849—67-11

Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boads, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms. The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

August 10. 1847—77.4-tf.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life Insurance Company.

SEC. 2. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

pust from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, as usual, with all the delicacies required on party occasions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the reception of Visitors, and every attention required with be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor him with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.
August 14, 1849.

NAILS! NAILS!!

TS KEGS Nails, "Eagle Works," from 3d. to 20d; the season of the saloute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annities.

NAILS! NOTE:

NAILS! TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

O Sets best quality lvory handled Knives and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

O Sets best quality lvory handled Knives and forks, so set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

So. 5. The officers of this Company, within one mouth subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause nestimate to be made of the profits, and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HALF pipes superior Brandy, "Otard" and "Sarze taguarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities:

5 quarter casks Port W ine, suitable for Medical purposes; 4 quarter cask Port W ine, suitable for Medical purposes; 4 quarter casks pure old Jamaica Run;

10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled whiskey; in store and 10 bbls, good Copper distilled whiskey; in store

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended ed inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

ns during the same period amount-DISBURSEMENTS.

\$7,761 45 3,239 23

\$24.384 68 Losses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the 60 days

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, - 877,856 18 Cash on hand. United States and New York State Stocks, ones received for 40 per cent, of premium on Life Policies. on Life Policies, Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents, Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quar-terly psyments on first year's premiums. Amount of Premiums charged against sub-scribers notes due May 4, 1849, Suspense account,

\$165,937 69 In addition to which, the Company holds antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses . \$205,089 34 Number of New Policies Issued.

First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year Whole number of Policies issued Amount of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do third year, do do fourth year,

Premiums for four years, From which deduct amount of disturse-ments for four years, 8278,257 83 119,300 14 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69 The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Div-dend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium on olicies that have run for twelve months, and in proper-

on the amount of previous dividends, psyable in cash.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

One Year. Seven Years.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50-a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Muthe, a feature unknown in the charter of any other satural Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamph'ets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as

above Company, is prepared to take I low as any office in the East or West. PApplications from the country (post paid) will be omptly attended to.

PLosses adjusted in this town without delay.

Dr. Lewis Sneed. Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849. Removal.

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL, having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.-882-tf.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies

Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk hire, &c...
Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office tent, Printing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on suarances, and the salaries of the salaries

issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Six per cent.

The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Toffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent.

Dissolution

terest on guarantee capital, &c., &c.
Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Exchange, &c.,

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.
B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-tf